



GWH JMUN 2025

BACKGROUND GUIDE

CONTINUOUS CRISIS
COMMITTEE



Agenda: SIX-DAY WAR

Freeze Date: June 4 1967



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INTRODUCTION TO CCC

Crisis Updates -

A crisis update is a scenario/simulation of the current situation of the committee and the world built around it. This is curated under the discretion of the Executive Board to make sure there is effective and efficient functioning of the committee.

The crisis committee moves ahead with 3 major mediums of documents. These will essentially be your sword and shield in the form of curated words that make up a goal/plan.



INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

The Six-Day War of 1967 was a culmination of decades of tension that began with the aftermath of World War I, when Zionist ideals started to materialize. The British Mandate in the 1920s saw a tremendous increase in Jewish migration to Palestine, which led to conflicts with the native Arab population. In response to the withdrawal of the British, the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 was strongly resisted by Arab states, including Egypt, which entered into war with Israel in 1948 and 1949. These conflicts solidified Egypt as Israel's chief antagonist and served as a platform for the more general Arab-Israeli conflict. After the Suez Crisis of 1956, the geopolitical situation in the region continued to be volatile. The nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt resulted in a clash that led the United Nations peacekeeping forces into the Sinai Peninsula, which in turn kept peace for a brief period. In the following ten years, tension increased. It started with the ascension of the Ba'ath Party in Syria in 1963, then the PLO in 1964, and finally, in 1966, military pacts among Egypt, Syria, and Jordan were formed to symbolize the coordination of Arab attempts to fight against Israel. It was during this time that there were several debates over water supplies. The National Water Carrier Project of Israel, which diverted water from the Jordan River and Lake Kineret for irrigation, was seen as a threat by Arab states. Syrian and others' attempts to divert the tributaries of the Jordan River led to frequent military skirmishes, further destabilizing the region. Palestinian terror attacks, often supported by Syria, exacerbated the cycle of violence.



INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

By 1967, a series of provocative actions by Arab states brought the region to the brink of war. In May, false intelligence from the Soviet Union claiming that Israel was amassing troops near the Syrian border prompted Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser to take drastic measures. On May 16, Nasser called for the withdrawal of United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF) from the Sinai Peninsula, and within days, Egypt had moved tens of thousands of troops to Israel's border. On May 23, Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran, thereby cutting off Israel's sole sea route to the Red Sea. This act was a *casus belli* (justification of war) for Israel and increased the danger of war. As the situation grew increasingly tense, other Arab states mobilized their troops to march towards Israel's borders, with Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Lebanon in line. At the end of May, over 230,000 Arab troops were amassed along the Israeli border, with hundreds of tanks and aircraft ready for a possible coordinated assault. In response, Israel activated its reserve troops and conducted an international lobbying effort to try to gain outside intervention. However, international superpowers such as the United States were unwilling to intervene, leaving Israel isolated, while Arab rhetoric, including demands for the destruction of Israel, further exacerbated the situation.



INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

June 5, 1967: Faced with mounting threats and the failure of diplomatic solutions, Israel launched a preemptive strike. Operation Focus saw the Israeli Air Force demolish most of the air capabilities of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, leaving Israel in possession of an instant air advantage. For the following six days, Israeli troops successfully won the battle, gaining the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Golan Heights. The war, on June 10, fundamentally altered the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East. The territorial gains were impressive, but the war left deep scars and unresolved tensions, which only entrenched the Arab-Israeli conflict and set the stage for future confrontations.

Since the Six-Day War was an international conflict, it falls under the purview of international law, particularly the *jus ad bellum* framework, which governs the conditions under which states may lawfully engage in war. Israel's basis for waging war rested primarily on claims of preemptive self-defense. Israel argued that the mobilization of Arab forces and Egypt's closure of the Straits of Tiran posed an imminent threat to its survival. The blockade, viewed as a *casus belli* under customary international law, and escalating tensions justified Israel's actions under Article 51 of the UN Charter, which permits self-defense in the face of armed attacks.



INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

Critics argue, however, that preemptive strikes are illegal as the circumstances surrounding 1967 were not those of an imminent threat, strictly put. Additionally, Israel's continued occupation of lands seized in the war remains controversial as a blatant breach of international law, moving the nature of the debate from self-defense to territorial conflicts.

It is important to note that the information below is a simplified overview and does not go into depth on the complexities of the subject. Delegates are encouraged to do their own research to ensure a well-informed perspective. Along with this delegates should also know their own portfolio powers/resources as well.



DIRECTIVE

As the representative of the state, one can send a directive to the EB highlighting what you as a delegate want your nation/portfolio to do in light of the crisis at hand. This will be sent in handwritten, to the EB. This is mainly to show the plan of action of the said delegate(s). A directive may be of two types:

- a) Covert (Secret)
- b) Overt (known to the committee)

The format of a directive is given below.

OVERT/COVERT, JOINT/SOLO DIRECTIVE

Author: (Your country portfolio(s))

Signed: (The countries with which you are collaborating and using resources from)

To: The Executive Board

Objective: (What you want to achieve through this directive)

Plan of Action (POA):

PHASE - 1: (first stage of the operation)

- 1) First point**
- 2) Second point**
- 3) Third point**

PHASE - 2: (second stage of the operation)

- 4) First point**
- 5) Second Point**
- 6) Third Point**

PHASE - 3: (third stage of the operation)

- 7) First point**
 - 8) Second Point**
 - 9) Third point**
- And so on...**

Desired Outcome: (What is the desired outcome of the directive, i.e what is to be achieved through the directive and its plan of action.)



DIRECTIVE

It can also be made with more than one individual delegate. This is termed a Joint Directive with more than one delegate who drafted the same. If the entire committee wants to hear about the same and may wish to vote on it is a Committee Wide Directive. The best directives are those that are not just approved by a large majority of the committee but also prove that a representative (or a bloc) has in-depth knowledge of the situation. The EB has complete discretion over the passing or failing of a directive. A failed directive brings about no change in the timeline of the committee whereas a passed directive can dynamically change the timeline in favor/against a particular delegate. The EB may also decide to pass only certain parts of a directive.

Note: Delegates are advised to write as many directives as possible as changes caused due to passed directives are featured in future Crisis updates. If you are adding signatories to your directive, they must agree consensually to be a signatory to your directive even if it is a covert directive.



COMMUNIQUES

Communiques are messages from the entire committee/delegate to another country, organization, person or group of people.

These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis.

Communiques often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to the above-stated. They are usually utilized when a country whose consent, opinion, or stance on a particular issue is required, but whose representation does not exist in committee. A Covert Communique is of the same nature as a communique except that all communication is kept private between the delegate(s) and the recipient(s) involved.

The format for a communique is given below.



From: (Your Portfolio)

To: (The country you wish to obtain the help of)

Via: The Executive Board

We request you to send us 1000 troops... (mention details of what exactly you need from the country)

(Head of State of your country)

(Signature)

(Head of State of the country whose help you wish to obtain)

(Signature)₉



COMMUNIQUES

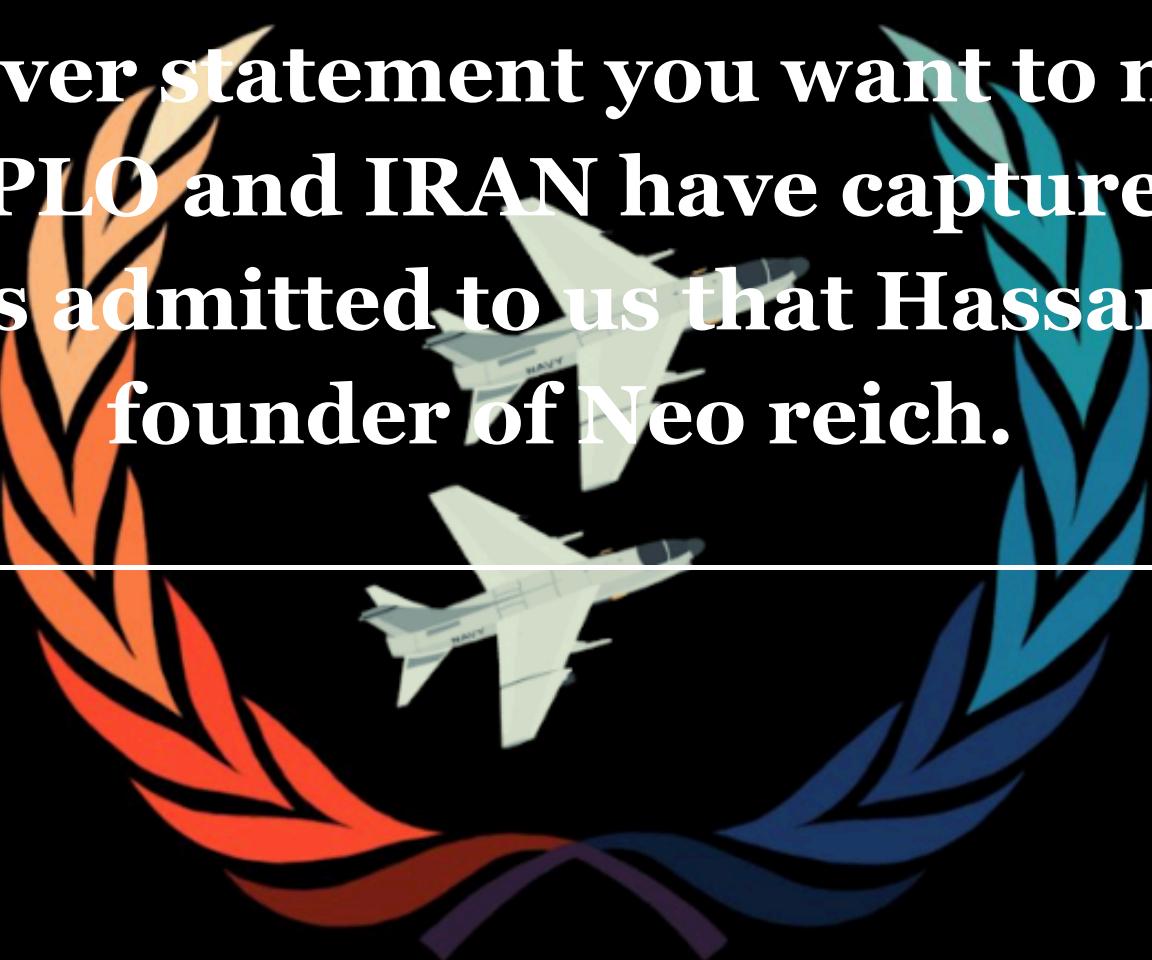
A press release is used by delegates to inform the Public about incidents that have taken place or to make an open/ bold statement to the press against some other statement.

PRESS RELEASE

**From: (Your portfolio)
To: The Executive Board**

(Whatever statement you want to make.)

For example- The PLO and IRAN have captured a top Hezbollah official where he has admitted to us that Hassan Nassarallah is the founder of Neo reich.





Timeline of the events

May 13, 1967:

Soviet officials falsely inform Egypt and Syria that Israel has amassed troops on the Syrian border, prompting military mobilizations and heightened regional tensions. Egyptian General Muhammad Fawzi later confirms no Israeli troop buildup near Syria during his visit.

May 16, 1967:

Egypt demands the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) from the Sinai Peninsula. The demand is supported by public declarations from Egyptian President Nasser, who asserts that Egypt will reclaim its full sovereignty over the area.

May 19, 1967:

Egypt expels UNEF from the Gaza Strip and Sinai, continuing to mass troops in these areas. By this date, Egypt has stationed approximately 80,000 soldiers and 550 tanks in the Sinai Peninsula, with more reinforcements expected.

May 22, 1967:

Nasser announces the closure of the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping following the UNEF's withdrawal. This move effectively blocks Israel's southern access to the Red Sea and is deemed an act of war under international law by Israeli leaders.

May 24 - June 4, 1967:

Arab states, including Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Lebanon, mobilize troops and artillery along Israel's borders in response to Egyptian provocations. Jordan deploys approximately 56,000 soldiers and 270 tanks, while Syria amasses around 50,000 troops and artillery in the Golan Heights. Iraq pledges additional military support to the Arab coalition.

May 30, 1967:

Jordan and Egypt sign a mutual defense pact, formally aligning their military strategies. King Hussein of Jordan visits Cairo, where he publicly commits Jordanian forces to the Arab coalition against Israel.



Timeline of the events

May 31, 1967:

Israel forms a National Unity Government, with Moshe Dayan appointed as Minister of Defense, signaling an intensified readiness for war. Tensions rise as Arab leaders issue increasingly bellicose statements about Israel's destruction.

June 1 - June 4, 1967:

Israeli leaders finalize plans for a preemptive strike, as military preparations intensify on both sides. The Arab coalition's troop strength swells to over 230,000 soldiers and 900 tanks, while Israel mobilizes its reservists and fortifies its defenses, awaiting the signal to launch an offensive.

